





## THROUGH AT LAST.

THE SENATE TARIFF SUBSTITUTE  
COMES TO A VOTE.And Passes By a Majority of Two—The Vote  
in Detail—Proceeding, of Both Houses  
of Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Among the various memorials presented to the senate was a ludicrous one presented by Mr. Vest, signed by a number of dentists asking that a bounty of one dollar per tooth extracted be allowed to American dentists.

"In order to encourage honest industry, the lower cost to patients, and encourage the immigration of dentists from other parts of the world, thereby making a better market for agricultural and other products of this country," Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Riddleberger, the senate bill directing a survey of the national road from the aqueduct bridge to Mount Vernon, and appropriating \$10,000, therefore, to be expended under the direction of the war department, was passed.

## REJECTING THE TARIFF DEBATE.

The senate at 11:30 resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Reagan to the joint section.

Mr. Merrill read some general remarks on the bill. Mr. Reagan made an amendment in favor of his amendment, changing the duty on all grades and kinds of wool to 25 per cent ad valorem. He desired, he said, to put agriculture on a fair and equal basis with other industries, but he knew no way of doing equal justice to the men who ploughed and hoed; who raised cotton and corn, and wheat and beef, because these products were exported and not imported. They stood unprotected and uncovered by law, and had to pay the bounties conferred on other industries.

Mr. Coke expressed his readiness to vote to put wool on the free list, whenever all bases of manufacture were put on the free list. He stood by the Mills' bill not because it was such a bill as he preferred, but because it represented the real foundations on which taxation should be levied and collected.

Agreed to without division.

An amendment reported from the finance committee to paragraph 257 as to oranges, lemons and limes was agreed to—years 30, nays 7, for to add 10 cents per pound (according to capacity) from 10 to 20 cents per pound, and 25 cents; and from 8 cents for every additional cubic foot to 10 cents.

Mr. Call moved to strike sponges from the free list, and to put them on the dutiable list of articles of value. Rejected—years 21, nays 34.

Moses Brown and Payne voted no.

Mr. Vance then moved to propose, that no article in the wool and woolen schedule should pay a rate of duty exceeding seventy-five per cent ad valorem. Rejected—years 21, nays 33.

Rejected—years 22, nays 34.

Mr. Brown voted aye and Mr. Payne no.

Schedule D. (wood and wooden wares), was then taken up.

Mr. Aldrich reported an amendment to insert in paragraph 201 the words "white pine \$10 per 1,000 feet board measure. Agreed to.

Mr. Vest moved to amend paragraph 207 (as to pine clap boards) by striking out the words "\$2 per 1,000" and inserting the words "shall be admitted free duty," and he argued in support of his motion.

Messrs. Stockbridge and Palmer opposed the amendment.

Mr. Vance moved to amend Mr. Vest's amendment by making it apply to all the lumber paragraphs.

Mr. Vest again took the floor and spoke upon the general subject of the principle of the bill, and was replied to by Mr. Plum.

## A CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

The discussion was suspended to allow Mr. Plum to report from the committee on appropriations the house bill making appropriations for expenses of the government of the district of Columbia, and the senate bill to secure the maintenance of public order during the inauguration ceremonies of 1889.

Both bills were placed on the calendar, and the tariff discussion was resumed by Messrs. Palmer, Platt, Vance, Hiscock, Call, Blair and Gray.

Finally the question was taken on Mr. Vance's amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Vest as a substitute for his own, and it was rejected—years 19, nays 23.

Messrs. Brown and Call voted against it.

Mr. Hiscock, on behalf of the finance committee, offered a proviso (which was agreed to) that in case of the imposition of export duties by any foreign government, the duty on such sawed lumber shall remain as under the present law.

Mr. Aldrich, on behalf of the finance committee, moved to insert after paragraph 209 the words: "Recess 10 per cent. ad valorem; chair cane, 15." Agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich also moved to increase the rate on sawed boards of mahogany, etc., from 15 to 20 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to.

Mr. Vest moved to put on the free list wood manufactured (paragraph 214) and sawed boards of mahogany, etc. Rejected—years 21, nays 30.

Mr. Voorhees then submitted some general remarks.

Mr. Sherman offered a proviso (which was agreed to) that in case of the imposition of fresh fish duty on coal-gas or smoke, the same would be more tender and better in those broiled over the coals, or broiled in the oven, than in the oven, especially every householder, under the reasons why a Oak Range or Stove with the Oak Oven Door should be preferred over in the market.

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## GERMAN-AMERICANS.

THEIR PROBABLE ATTITUDE IN  
CASE OF SAMOAN COMPLICATIONS.

## ESSENTIALLY A HOME-LOVING PEOPLE

Germans Are Generally Home-Lovers and Adapt Themselves Very Readily to the Changed Circumstances When They Emigrate. They Love Their Babies, Their Blossoms, Their Music, and Their Beer. Blodgett, Cockrell, Coke, Franklin, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Reagan, Terrell, Vest and Walthall with the republicans.

SENATOR BROWN'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

Mr. Brown's other amendment to make the rates 13, 14 and 15 cents and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Rejected without division.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich, from the committee, the paragraph was finally amended 45 to 11—by making the rates 13, 14, and 15 cents.

Mr. Plum offered an additional paragraph to the silk schedule, as follows: "Silk, raw or as reeled from the silkworm, but not silk woven, and silk waste, 20 per cent ad valorem."

Rejected—years 21, nays 34. The Republicans voted ay and the Democrats, Quay, Stearns, Mitchell, Paddock, Collier, Eustis, Franklin, Gorman, Gray, Hart, Jones of Arkansas, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Walthall and Wilson of Maryland.

Mr. Hoag voting aye, Mr. Dawes changed his vote to aye.

Mr. Plum moved to insert an additional paragraph creating and establishing in the treasury department a commission to be known as the Bureau of Statistics.

The question was put to two of Atlanta's most prominent citizens of German extraction yesterday.

Mr. Carl Weinmeister Talks.

"The Germans," said Mr. Carl Weinmeister, "are unlike most races. While they reverence the memory of the fatherland, they are exceedingly steadfast in their devotion to the land of their adoption. The German, by nature, is a very democratic individual. He loves his babies, his flowers, his music and his lager beer."

Observe the Germans who come to this country to live. The first idea is to have a home, then to own that home himself. You can find very few Germans boarding. If he is a married man, he must have a house of his own, and it is not long before he becomes his own land lord."

They are great lovers of republican government are they not?"

"Yes, they love free institutions. The German empire is nearer like the United States than any monarchical government in the world."

The Reichstag is composed of representatives from the various states. Each of these states has its upper and lower house like our legislatures. The chief difference is that the executive authority is vested in a hereditary ruler there, whereas our chief executive is elected by the people.

"Then you have a good many so-called free cities?"

"Yes, these Hanse towns, as they were called, were the outcome of the Thirty Years' War, when the Hanseatic League had been victorious. I began the use of the Cuticura Remedy, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. My hair is now splendid, and there has been no relapse since. I have given Cuticura Remedies to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and to adults, too. I have given Cuticura Remedies to many a man, and to a woman, who has an affected child will thank me for so doing."

Mrs. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Mo.

Rheumatism is caused by laetic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Hoo's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and thus cures rheumatism.

has the greatest amount of order with the largest possible amount of freedom.

"Now, in the German government, when a man passes a considerable dollar on me, I go to the nearest official and report the matter, leaving a description of the man who passed it on me. The agent of the government takes the dollar and gives me a good time in the place. It is for this reason that the idea that the government can afford to lose the dollar, but the individual cannot, is not true. Do you ever hear of such detection being held? Then, there are no counterfeits detected there in the service of the government as there are here. The reason is that they know that the counterfeiter cannot pass many bills before he is arrested by the authorities, who begin to watch for him so soon as his description is left at the office."

"This is the German government is in many ways like this, it is not."

"Only in this respect. The states have their separate legislatures, and there is the national parliament, the Reichstag, made up of representatives of the states. The executive power is the emperor. He is commander-in-chief of the armies. Formerly each separate state had its own ambassadors, but that is done away with. It is the German ambassador now.

Then the armies of the different principalities were under the command of the king of Prussia, who is the emperor of Germany.

Only the Bavarian troops have a few more privileges than others, according to an agreement entered into at the time of the consolidation of Germany.

The other descendants from father to son, and in case the throne were to become vacant an emperor would be elected by the princes, who are themselves the ordinary rulers of their principalities."

"So the government of Germany is not so oppressive after all?"

"No, far from it. Of course, if I should go to visit my brother there, he would be required to furnish the police with the fact that Theodore Schuman, Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A., is here. No fact would be required in a book kept for the purpose, as the information might be found useful in many ways. But that is not oppressed."

"As far as the Samoan question is concerned, it will not amount to anything. If it were to bring about a conflict, the German citizens here are no longer Germans. They are Americans and bound to the support of the government of the United States."

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## THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 23, 1889.

## A City Hospital.

The city council has taken a step, in the right direction in passing resolutions looking toward the building of a city hospital.

Atlanta needs just such a hospital as the one proposed, and it is hard to understand how the city has gotten on as well as it has, without one, for so long a time. It is true there are several charitable institutions in the city which have been, and are now, doing noble work in taking care of the sick; but the hospital service of the city is nothing like what it ought to be. There is probably not another city of the size of Atlanta in the United States which has given less attention, as a city, to the important question of taking care of those of its citizens in need of hospital treatment than Atlanta.

With its population of 75,000 souls, Atlanta must have a hospital, and a good one, too. It is true that the health of the city is better than that of any city, of even approximate size, in the south; but it would be wonderful, indeed, if, out of all its people, there were not enough to require such attention at the hands of the city as a well-conducted hospital could extend.

Several public-spirited citizens will aid the enterprise by liberal private subscriptions, and the railroads will certainly do their part toward making the undertaking a success.

The council should not stop in the work it has begun until it has given the city one of the most complete hospitals in the south. It can rest assured that whatever it does with this in view will be approved by the people.

There is one fact Editor Halstead has failed to consider, and that is that northern immigrants to this section become red-hot democrats, so far as local questions are concerned, as soon as they have time to look around.

## The Manners.

A Philadelphia paper has a very labored editorial on "Good Breeding at Theatres." That this headline is out of place is shown by the text, for our contemporary proceeds to show that what it is talking about is bad breeding at theatres. And after all, when we come to consider the matter, the subject is neither good nor bad breeding, but bad manners.

The point the Philadelphia paper makes is that the bad manners displayed in the theatres of that city, do not manifest themselves in the galleries but in the fashionable boxes. We suppose that this is true of all theatres. People who are able to buy boxes do not constitute a part of the audience. They belong to a little world apart, and if they want to kick up their little capers during the performance, nobody but the live policeman under the door need complain.

And yet, if there is any necessity of complaint, the remedy is easy enough. All that is necessary is for the audience in the pit to applaud. Nothing is so severely taming to the occupants of a box as a little hearty and timely applause.

The Philadelphia News is edited by the Clover club, and the result is that it is always about two weeks behind the times.

## Another Land Grab.

The greed of the white race will not leave the Indians undisturbed anywhere.

On the 24th instant a convention will be held at Fort Smith to discuss and decide upon the best method of opening the entire Indian Territory to settlement.

So many powerful influences are back of this movement that it is almost sure to succeed. The convention will be attended by delegations from all the cities, interested in the matter, and a plan will doubtless be agreed upon by which a few acres will be settled upon each Indian, and the remainder of the land will be auctioned off at a nominal price, the money to go into the public treasury for the benefit of the Indians.

Sooner or later congress will legalize the scheme, and just because the whites covet the finest lands in the southwest, the government will break all its treaty pledges with an unfortunate and helpless race.

It is all wrong, but it is a part of our traditional Indian policy. The territory will be opened, and for some years to come thousands of southern farmers will be rushing into it in a steady stream. For a time it will be a serious drain upon the southern states, but it will be only temporary. How long it will take to secure the government's indorsement of the new scheme remains to be seen.

As politicians, the republicans are making altogether too much fuss over West Virginia. We give them this as a pointer. The democrats will take charge when the time comes.

## Which Way Will It Go?

The legislature of Pennsylvania has fixed June 18th as the day on which the prohibition amendment to the state constitution shall be voted on.

Thus Pennsylvania will be the first of the great states of the north to vote on the question of state prohibition. The contest is already under way, and it is growing warmer every day. The Philadelphia Press has taken a poll of the state legislature, and estimates from the opinions of its members, that the cities will vote against prohibition, as a general thing, and that the country will vote for it. It thinks that the vote will be very close in the state, and that the chances are apparently in favor of the prohibition amendment being carried.

It will be interesting to watch the progress of the contest. The Press thinks that the vote of those localities now placed as doubtful will settle the result of the election. Of course, it is the doubtful element which will be appealed to most earnestly during the campaign, and we may look for a shower of argument, on both sides, which will completely clear the clouds from which such arguments, pro and con, come. Nevertheless, we venture one assertion: There

will not be a spot in Pennsylvania of cir-

Atlanta that will go at the question in a more vigorous manner than this city has already done. Atlanta has tackled the prohibition question as no other city ever tackled any sort of an issue, and if there is a place in the country that can get more out of the discussion of one question than Atlanta did during her prohibition campaigns we would like to see it.

Those who led the campaigns here, on either side, could, no doubt, give our Pennsylvania friends some very interesting information, and direct them to some very entertaining literature. If there is one that we do know anything about it, then the record of the Mills bill cannot be passed, that is no reason why an effort should not be made to pass that portion of the bill which proposes to reduce the internal revenues. The Record goes on to say:

"It is of the utmost importance that the menace to the business interests of the people and the temptation to extravagance in an enormous treasury surplus should be removed at as early a date as possible. The moderate and fair reductions of the internal revenue tax on tobacco, and in matters of this sort half a loaf is better than no bread. If it be right to make these reductions of internal revenue in such a measure as the Mills bill, they are right when standing alone. For this reason the movement of Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, in this direction was proper, and we trust it will be successful."

There is no danger that the cause of tariff reform would be put in the least jeopardy by reducing the internal taxes on tobacco or anything else. The necessity of abating tariff abuses and iniquities would be none the less urgent if the entire internal revenue system should be repealed.

Well, this is precisely the argument THE CONSTITUTION has employed over and over again, and we are glad to see so ardent a tariff reform paper as the Record has taken this solid ground. The abolition of the entire revenue system would not only not make tariff reform less urgent, but would make it more necessary. This is a fact that need not be argued. If the Record had urged this line of policy at the right time, it might have been influential in keeping the democratic party in power.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The first question is to be determined by the courts, and there is no telling when it will be decided. The hospital must wait on that.

And after that is decided the question arises: "Will they deed absolutely the city to the present site on Waverly place known as the Benevolent Home?"

The latter question is the more important. It is the stumbling block in the way of the hospital, and it promises to be a stumbling block for some time to come.

In the first place it is yet an undecided question to who "comprise the Benevolent Home Society."

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And after that is decided the question arises: "Will they deed absolutely the city to the Benevolent Home?"

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## SOUTHERN PRISON.

IT THE GOVERNMENT  
WILL BUILD HERE.

## FIGURES OF INTEREST

The Committee to go to Washington to Appropriate Funds to build a Federal Prison in the South is meeting at the City Hall. The City of Atlanta—Securing It For Atlanta—  
Facts and Figures.

Atlanta citizens goes to the interest of the barracks appear to be such that a committee there is another matter which must be considered.

Commissioner of a government prison at

government officials who have the matter—and a great many realize that a government prison in the south is a necessity.

old prison that prison.

Mitchell, who has for several held the position of chief deputy of the United States marshals, further interesting figures in this connection the first of July, 1885, the sum of been expended by the northern Georgia for the support of prisons, the jails in which prisoners are held the sheriff of Fulton county, a quarter is paid, there have been up to three and a half years, \$23,000, it will be remembered, is for the district of Georgia alone. In addition there has been expended a portion of forty-eight prisoners, and other northern prisons, the amount includes, of course, guards going and coming.

over of revenue prisoners handled in the district of Georgia per annum during the last four years about It is fair to assume that other south have handled a like amount give some idea of how extensive depredations are, and will, to a certain extent, the large numbers of the law who come under supervision of the United States

not the revenue prisoners alone consumed in this case. They small part of the total. This is where the fact is stated that of this amount north from this district only one for violation of the laws.

There are other laws of many who would in the course of events sent to such a proposed. There are violators laws, counterfeiting laws, smuggling and many others covered by the United States laws, and which naturally have been advanced in favor of a southern prison. The same arguments against a southern prison, the idea of the southern prison being that it will be one northern prison and one

of these arguments is based on economy, and the second is based on economy.

at the records of the United States a short study of the cases before these courts prove that a very large number of the breakers of law in these tribunals of justice are southern people. These people have in south all their lives, and to take the sunny climate to which they are accustomed to the climate of the north, where the winter is but little short of incarceration. The lives of the prisoners in the south are unperilled, and statistics show that these terrible winters tell on poor southern people who are condemned to prison.

the humanitarian view of the that the necessity for such a change caused by the advocates of prison system from the records of that association.

more centrally located than any southern point. From Virginia to Louisiana and Texas, can be brought in these increased railroad facilities in the south, and the cost of transportation by the government for the department of justice for years

General Brewster proposed six to establish a prison here if a suitable place could be found.

as there seemed to be in sight, but the proposition now it was recommended to congress by General Garland himself—is that should be built by the government, one of the other states.

the southern states to reduce that of the statesmen to reduce that the surplus—by buildings and improvements, there should be a united effort on the part of the senators and representatives south to get an appropriation for a southern prison. That Atlanta is the place for this a glance at the map southern states will show. An effort made to get an appropriation of at least \$100,000. This will be more than enough to be used in Atlanta and in that alone should be enough on congressmen and citizens to effect in securing of such a prison.

of the railroad schedules show the southern cities to be in the most parts of the south, and the figures the beginning of this article show it would mean a great saving to the state.

which has given the subject consideration says, after stating the figures as given here, I am satisfied committee appointed by the mayor took after an appropriation for a prison, government officials would recommend the money appropriated to no person would receive an establishment.

the statistics I have given you are from the district of Georgia alone. Like from other southern districts will greatly increase the evidence in favor of a southern prison, and if the people take the view that the money appropriated will undoubtedly be made a matter which should command the consideration of all Atlanta citizens, and especially those who go to Washington in the interest of a southern prison.

and state duty day by looking into it while they are at the national

A Fecular Accident.

in Atlanta, Ga., Corcoran.

of the cleverest young men in the state Jim Hutchison of Winterville, and he son of one of the finest horses in the country. Early Saturday morning the animal running around in the stable had a stick, which had been lying around in building a new stall. As the forefoot of the horse came on the end of the stick, the other end went up and entered his stomach to the depth of five inches. The horse was in minutes.

Referred to Mr. B. M. Turner, the Americas, Ga., Republican.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and numerous papers have put in appearance here yesterday that Collier's, please not up to scratch and 'e's' this name. But we've just simply a cuss.

EVERY RHEUMATIC.

in the Statesboro, Ga., Eagle.

the polo, extremely popular, and the very best furniture which can be secured for the appropriation will adorn the new state capital of Texas.

The commission is working slowly and systematically and as soon as it is decided what is wanted, the commissioners will call a public auction, and an advertisement shall be issued for bids, there will be no trouble in getting in a varied assortment of bids from which to make the proper selections.

It is safe to say that rare taste will be displayed in making these selections—and that the very best furniture which can be secured for the appropriation will adorn the new state capital.

The commission will be in session about two weeks, and the contracts to furnish the building will be awarded on the 7th of February.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, which Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes, and thus cures rheumatism.

For disordered liver try Beecham Pill's

## IN AND ABOUT ATLANTA.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED FROM ALL QUARTERS.

## ENGLISH'S PLAN FOR THE POLICE

Captain J. W. English Unfolds His Plan For An Increase of the Police Force and the Distressing of the Men.—Will the Board of Aldermen Oppose the Apportionment of the City's Finances?—The Commission on Furnishing the New Capitol is Hard at Work.

Captain J. W. English, chairman of the board of police commissioners, stood inside a Central railroad train, in the union room, yesterday, talking to some friends.

He was about to leave for Columbus.

"I was in hopes," he said, "that the council would give us \$100,000 for the police department. In every other branch our city is ahead of any other city in the south, and we wanted to lead with the police too. But our force is too small."

The captain sighed.

Then running his hand into his pocket he drew out a role of papers.

"Here is a splendid dream," he said.

"What is it?" he was asked.

"Just what you wanted," he remarked, "and do you know I firmly believe the general council will yet set its way to give us the money."

"Now," said the captain, referring to his paper, "to put out \$100,000 to use in this way:

One chief of police	\$1,500.00
Three captains	2,500.00
Six sergeants	2,250.00
One clerk	1,500.00
Three station house keepers (S.H.K.)	4,625.75
One station house keeper (S.H.K.)	750.00
Three cemetery guards (\$900.)	1,500.00
Two janitors (\$300.)	600.00
One horse	1,000.00
Four horses (\$1,000.)	1,200.00
Saddles, bridles, etc.	180.00
Horse sheathing for the year	20.00
Horses fed per head per month	100.00
Contingency fund for the purpose of purchasing arms for the men, blankets for the prisoners, food for the prisoners, and uniforms for the department	4,970.75
Total	\$100,000.00

"You see," the captain continued, "that changes the system. We now have four captains and a sergeant. With this plan we would have had three captains, one for each watch, and six sergeants, two for each watch—one on either side of the railroad."

"Reform the three watches?"

"That was the idea. Do it this way: First watch from midnight to 8 a.m.—one captain, two sergeants, one call man, two patrolmen on total, twelve patrols. Second watch from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.—one captain, two sergeants, two patrolmen for each ward, ten patrolmen on foot; total, 26. Third watch, from 4 p.m. to midnight—one captain, two sergeants, one call man, two patrolmen on foot; total, 16. The fourth watch, from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.—one captain, two sergeants, four patrolmen on foot; total, 16."

"Topaz" Cinchona Cordial builds up the wasted system, gives new life. Investigate it

SIX MEN AFTER IT.

REWARD FOR the Capture of Henry Pope is Various Claimed.

The case of Henry Pope, who was twice convicted, once reprieved, and finally lynched at Summerville for assaulting a little white girl in Chattooga county about two years ago is well remembered.

The case has long since become a criminal classic.

But the reward of \$500 which was offered by the governor for the arrest of Pope with proof to convict is still a lively issue.

It seems that there is a small army of claimants for this reward, some of whom would like to have at least some of it.

Governor Gordon heard argument by several attorneys yesterday in behalf of these claimants.

Judge Brantham, of Rome, and Hon. Hubert Culver, of Atlanta, for the defense, argued that the Garbers were working for them—they armed them and gave them the time from their daily labors to capture Pope, and Judge Bell, of Macon, the solicitor at that time, said that he furnished the evidence upon which Pope was convicted.

There are just six men who claim the reward.

Governor Goodwin listened patiently to the claimants and took the matter under advisement.

He will thoroughly consider the complex question and render his decision probably today.

Then he may want some of that \$72,000 for market purpose, if not for sewers.

Mr. Haas is the finance committee too and will stand by Mr. Allen.

Mr. Hatchison was not of the committee but he will probably be found between Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Haas.

Mr. Mecenas has, it is said, studied the balance sheet carefully since it was adopted. He is always careful, and will have a vote in the board tomorrow, when the motion to concur is put upon its passage.

FOR FURNISHING THE CAPITOL.

The Commission Held Another Meeting Yesterday—The Plan Proposed.

The commission to furnish the new capital building held another meeting yesterday at the statehouse and spent several hours in discussing the various departments to be furnished and the kind of furniture which will be best suited to each.

The hall in the house of representatives is finished in cherry, and it was decided to select desks and chairs to match. The desks will be handsome; the chairs will be upholstered with leather. The commission decided also to furnish the senate chamber, which is finished in antique oak, with desks and chairs to correspond.

The work of deciding upon the style of furniture to be placed in the other departments will be continued at the meeting today. The idea is to furnish the executive department elegantly. The furniture of the governor's room will be specially fine, in strict keeping with the dignity of the office, which is in the parlour of the state house.

The commission hope by the end of the week to be ready to issue tenders for bids on the various departments of the building.

"And it's the sweetest little thing on earth," remarked Bob Griffin.

Mr. Malone, the other tax assessor, was not in and he would have had something to say to that.

Christian consumed his sixteenth quail last night.

"That bird looks as big as a chicken," he said, as he began carving it with his teeth.

President duBignon had something to say yesterday.

"Do you know," remarked Judge Pendleton yesterday, "that I never use black pepper any more?"

"Then what do you use?"

"Red pepper, of course. Want to know why?"

"Well, you see the Yankees are putting lead in black pepper. They used to grind up peacock feathers and put them in black pepper."

"I have shown you the sample," he said.

"Why do they use lead?"

"It's heavier than peacock feathers. It takes less to make a powder."

"And that's the reason?"

"That's right. That's the reason."

"I have shown you the sample," he said.

"What is it?"

"It's a powder."

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"What is it?"

Patrolman John Abbott  
Last Night, But After a long Got Away. The One  
It is Believed He Was No  
Furnishes the Usual Police  
Are Several Small Sensa

Patrolman John Abbott  
negro burglar at about 11  
who he is.

It was about the time  
officer was on his way to  
the 12 o'clock roll-call,  
the shadow of the shade  
street, near the corner  
saw a black negro flag a  
down of Cotton's store. He  
the negro for some time.

Then he made his way  
ten or twelve feet of the road  
that distance when he  
looked up and before he  
struck him a powerful blow.

The negro fell and the  
officer ran after him.

After a struggle Abbott  
negro's collar and they stood  
house. In the hand with  
man carried the file and  
used by the burglar.

The negro walked along  
hundred yards and then Abbott  
knocked him down and  
fall on top of him. Then  
ran. Abbott fired

negro turned the corner  
down towards the rail  
thought he was struck.

The policeman came  
in with the file and he  
battered old derly.

The derby will be delivered  
cation of the owner at pre

A young white man  
his name, and could  
spent last night in a  
quaint little town.

There is a serious char  
Patrolman Smith or  
Lynch, the most  
Atlanta, charged with she

It seems that about  
men went to the house of  
Sam. He said he had  
he commanded to leave,

and the white man three  
darky didn't move, and  
got on by the neck.

Patrolman Smith heard  
met the negro who was  
back together, and after  
the young man, the negro  
met the young man.

When the young man  
station house, two others  
his person, one in each  
the woman was arrested.

On Broad

There was a negro boy  
street last night, between  
sheds, and it terminated

Noblesville.

It seems that John D.  
negro were cursing and  
were ordered out, one  
man went out for a walk  
of Mitchell and he left

them when the report of

Two men, followed by  
steps and up the street  
The two men in front we

"The man that did the  
white hat," said one, "did

"The two men were standing  
a window, with a crowd  
the policeman Aldred  
hind Lovett and Springer,  
warm.

There were two bare

cartridge was empty.

Leverett was arrested and

charged with the shooting.

his appearance is moral

Yesteray the resident  
33 West Cedar Street, the  
family was away an

ity of clothing and other

Some that could not

turn up damaged. The

but no one was

Simple

For sometime Mr.

missing goods from his

a clerk, was suspected.

Yesterday he was at

Henry Abbott and his

quantity of goods we

provided which were id

Wyo was carried before

sufficient evidence was

to jail, in default of

good making known what

his misfortunes were and

haunted every effort with

his employer, but

jail.

CAMPANINI

The lovers of good in

delightful entertainment

they will remember please

the appearance of signs

famous names of known

artists, and the per

their appreciation of the

by filling the opera house

The programme present

Piano Solo—"Tarantella"

Atlanta—"Tu Dio che Dice"

Sig. B. Moore—"Mio Signore"

Arlene—"O mio Signor"

Arlene—"Astrofamante"

Sig. G. Arlene—"Sugorion D'Amore"

Duetto—"La Favorita"

Grand Terzetto—"Rinaldo"

Sig. G. Arlene—"Do Vero, Sigh"

Faithful Art of G.

The interest of the

was, by the way, of the

Atlanta—considered as a m

temper. Considered as a

vantage. His voice re

the entire world. In h

"Roberto II Diavola"

—in all it was enthusiastic

The particular note of

the act from "Faust."

never better sung and the

signor De Vero and signor

Sig. G. Arlene

in her first in

all the best, has demonstrated

such company. Signor

mean, both for his

ments.

The entertainment as

on stage.

Clarke

In "Romeo de Mora"

of the greatest hits of

impassioned, yet

from the moment his

mother has become the

she has produced it

is intense and active

by the force and

genius which even

great as ever.

Time see

the whole of the pro

which always clear, resonant

as a bell, and the

play, and never failing

fully fitted an actor or

the author of "Faust."

Clarke

Just when the great

to say, unless it is in the

## FIGHTING A BURGLAR.

*THE UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE OF PATROLMAN JOHN ABBOTT.*

## THE DAY IN POLICE CIRCLES

Patrolman John Abbott captured a Negro burglar last night. But after a hard struggle, the fellow got away. The officer fired at him, but it is believed he was not struck—A Negro bullet furnishes the usual police feature, and there are several sensations.

Patrolman John Abbott fired two shots at a negro burglar at about 11:30 last night. The negro got away and the patrolman doesn't know who he is.

It was about the time indicated when the officer was on his way to the stationhouse for the 12 o'clock roll-call. He was walking in the shadow of the sounds along Peters street, near the corner of Forsyth, when he saw a burly negro loitering away at a front window of Cotton's store. He stood and watched the negro for some time.

Then he made his way cautiously to within ten or twelve feet of the negro. He was about that distance when the would-be burglar looked up and before he could move Abbott struck him a powerful blow in the face.

The negro fell and the policeman dropped on him.

After a struggle Abbott got his hold on the negro's collar and they started for the station house. In the hand with his club the patrolman carried the file and the small hatchet used by the burglar.

The negro walked along quietly for about a hundred yards and then made his break. Abbott knocked him down with the hatchet but fell on top of him. The negro got on top and then ran. Abbott fired two shots before the negro turned the corner of Mitchell, going down towards the railroad, but it is not thought that he was struck.

The policeman came in to report, bringing in with him the file and hatchet and a dingy, battered old coat.

The duty will be delivered upon the application of the owner at police headquarters.

## In Lynch's Alley.

A young white man, who refused to give his name, and could not be identified, spent last night in a cell at police headquarters.

There is a serious charge against him. Patrolman Smith brought him in from Lynch's Alley, the most disreputable resort in Atlanta, charged with shooting at a negro.

It seems that ten o'clock the young man went into the house of a negro woman in Scott. He found there a negro man whom he commanded to leave. The negro refused and the white man threatened to shoot. The darky didn't move, and drawing a revolver from his pocket, the young man fired. The negro fell and died.

Patrolman Smith heard the pistol shot and met the negro who was shot at. They went back together, and after the patrolman arrested the young man, the negro identified him as the man that did the shooting.

When the white man was searched at the station house, no weapons were found upon the person, one in each pants pocket. Later the woman was arrested and locked up, too.

## On Broad Street.

There was a negro ball on South Broad street last night, between Hunter and Mitchell streets, and it terminated in a usual row.

No doubt it was John Leverett and another who were cursing and swearing in the hall and were ordered out. They refused to go and one man went out for the police. He found Patrolman Aldridge and Laskay at the corner of Mitchell and Broad, and stopped them with the report of a pistol was heard.

Two men, followed by a crowd, ran down the steps and up the street towards the officers. The two men in front were halted.

"The man that did the shooting has got on a white hat," said one, "and he went the other way."

The two men were standing together against a window, with a crowd immediately around them. Patrolman Aldridge saw on the sill behind Leverett a revolver. The pistol was warm, but two barrels to it and one cartridge was empty.

Leverett was arrested and carried down, charged with the shooting. He gave bond for his appearance this morning.

## A Burglary.

Yesterday the residence of Mrs. J. G. Jones, 33 West Balter street, was broken into and a considerable quantity of clothing and other property stolen.

Some that could not be carried away was torn up or damaged. The burglary was a bold affair, but no clew was left to help the police.

## Simple Larceny.

For sometime Mr. Regenstein has been missing goods from his store, and H. T. Boyle, a workman, was arrested by Patrolman Henry Abbott and his house searched. A quantity of goods were found about the premises which were identified by Mr. Regenstein.

He was arrested before Judge Owsley and sufficient evidence was produced to send him to jail in default of bail. Boyle is a rather good looking young white man, and he took his misfortune very much to heart. He exhausted every effort to compromise the matter with his employer, but failed and was sent to jail.

## CAMPANINI AND COMPANY.

The lovers of good music were given a most delightful entertainment in December—and that will remember pleasantly. The attraction was the appearance of Signor Ilario Campanini, the famous tenor, supported by capable and well known artists, and the people of Atlanta showed their appreciation of the coming of the great tenor by filling the opera house.

The programme presented was as follows:

Piano solo—"Tarantella."—M. Martucci  
Sign. Ferrari.—Appolin  
Aria—"Tu dio che Disse."—Appolin  
Arioso—"Inno Fido."—Melebeer  
Miss Russell.  
Aria—"Afremonia."—Magie Floto.  
Signorina De Vito, Signor Bolognesi and Campanini.  
PART II.  
Third act of Gounod's "Faust."—  
Signor Campanini  
Sign. Russell.—Signor Bolognesi  
Mephistopheles.—Signor Bolognesi  
Martha.—Signor Russell  
Marguerite.—Conductor, Signor Ferrari.

The interest of the large audience—which was composed by the way of the people in Atlanta—was well rewarded, a matter of course, in the grand Campanini ever appeared to better advantage. His voice retains all that strength and vigor and power which has electrified audience over the entire world. In his solo, in the trio from "Robert II Diavola" and in the scene from "Faust"—in all he was enthusiastically received and in all he fully satisfied his audience.

Campanini showed his strength especially in the act from "Faust." This piece was certainly never better sung and the acting, especially of Signor De Vito and Signor Campanini, was excellent.

The entertainment as a whole was thoroughly enjoyable.

## Clara Morris.

In "Romeo de Moraes" Clara Morris has made one of the greatest hits of her life, and her wonderful and impassioned, yet simple and ingenuous portrayal of the character of Romeo has won the admiration of all. Signor Bolognesi, the Signor Campanini, have become the talk of the town wherever she has produced it. It is years since Clara Morris became famous and received a name and fortune by her art, and certainly she was a woman of genius which ever dominates it, but she is still as great as ever. This seems but have added to those who were won over to her. She has demonstrated that they were not out of place in such company. Signor Ferranti deserves especial mention, both for his solo and his accompaniment.

The entertainment as a whole was thoroughly enjoyable.

John Duncan's Sons, N.Y.

Agents for the United States.

Holiday Shopping by Mail.

New York and Philadelphia Facilities.

For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers.

Jan 22 26

prices and possibilities, and besides, being carried forward to a degree that only such genius as Clara Morris possesses could do it, is admirably cast and is interpreted by a really excellent company.

Even the critics seem to be in agreement as to the development of the story, and there is no show of forcing a character nor a situation to produce an effect clearly in the play put together, that no one of the parts in it could be cut without sacrificing the plot.

## Mendelsohn Quintette Club

Before reaching Atlanta, the Boston Club Quintette has passed through the crucible of the best judges of music and of musical talent, and the criticism has come to the conclusion that it is equal to every precedent association of the same club. The Boston Advertiser of November 1, 1888,

gives the following of their exhibit in Boston:

"The boy who had first a new blade and then a new handle put on his jack-knife, yet managed to keep it sharp, is a boy who has a bright light as the musical critic who observes his allegiance to the Mendelsohn Quintette club ever since it was founded. Of course, he is a boy, but there is still one more to come."

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DIAMONDS!**

The largest and best selected stock in the south. Selection packages will be sent anywhere on request. FREEMAN & CRANE,  
51 Whitehall.

**44 MARIETTA ST.**

Come in today—or tomorrow. We want to show you our watches. We have all kinds and can suit you. How's your clock running now? If not all right bring it in. We do good work and can satisfy you. Don't forget about this.

**J.R. WATTS & CO.,**  
Jewelers and Opticians,  
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.

## CIGARS.

**WHAT TO SMOKE.**

## IF YOU ARE A SMOKER

**WHAT DO YOU SMOKE?**

That is a pertinent question, and one that should be carefully considered. If you smoke cigarettes throw them away and smoke only such cigars as

**"The Rabbit Foot" and "Three Kings."**

They are standard the United States over. They have merit. It has put them in the lead all other cigars and will keep them there.

**"The Rabbit" and "Three Kings"**

are famous and are considered by connoisseurs to be the CIGARS of the day. They are manufactured by the great manufacturing concern of

**Lichtenstein Bros. & Co.**

of NEW YORK, which fact guarantees them to be a number one cigar. Mr. Henry Morganthau, their southern salesman, is well acquainted with the cigar business, and represents those famous brands just as they are.

The manufacture of these cigars by the celebrated factory 1307, third district of New York, is itself to give them a first class sale.

Handle them down in this territory did I ask? Why, bless your sweet life, don't you know? If there is anything good in the tobacco or cigar line don't you know that

**ARRALSON BROS. & CO.**

are going to have a hand in placing them? Arralson Bros. & Co. are the great tobacco and cigar dealers of the south Atlantic states. They are sole agents for

**"Three Kings" and "Rabbit Foot" Cigars**

Do you smoke them? If not try one today. Do you sell them? If not send your order to ARRALSON BROS. & CO., Atlanta, Ga., and get something you can sell. You can't buy a better conscience over when you lay them at night.

**"The Rabbit Foot" and "Three Kings"**

## WILL SUIT YOU.

sun wed

## THE Weather Report.

## INDICATIONS:

WASHINGTON January 22.—Indications for Georgia:

Rain, preceded in northern portions by fair; warmer; winds generally easterly.

## FAIR

## COLD

## WATER

## THERMOMETER

## WIND.

## RAINFALL

## WATER

## THERMOMETER